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BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

For the Year

**1 9 5 8**

**WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
Medical Officer of Health



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# Borough of Spenborough

## Constitution 1958—59

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Alderman P. FAWCETT, J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Councillor F. E. WILDE).

### Aldermen—

G. BLACKBURN, J.P., F.T.I.	H. SIDDLE
F. A. BROWN	A. W. SMITH
D. PAGE, B.A., Dip. Ed.	W. STILLINGFLEET
H. ROBINSON	A. R. STOCKHILL
T. W. SHAW, B.E.M., J.P.,	

### Councillors—

L. ARCHER	J. JUDSON
H. G. BENNETT	E. LEACH
A. COCKSHOTT	W. H. LOWE
W. CORDINGLEY	H. OXNARD
M. M. CROWTHER	M. P. PAGE (Mrs.)
W. P. DENTON	G. W. PARRETT
J. DEWHIRST	K. PEEL
B. FARROW	B. PRIESTLEY
R. FRAZER	R. SEWELL
R. S. GRAY	I. SHARPE (Mrs.)
F. HARRIS	H. SHAW (Mrs.)
R. C. HARTLEY, F.I.M.I.,	H. de LACY TAYLOR
M.A.E.T.	F. WAKERLEY
A. HOLROYD (Mrs.)	E. WHITELEY (Mrs.)
G. HOLROYD	E. S. WILLIAMSON

## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958-1959.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Alderman P. FAWCETT, J.P.).

Chairman : Alderman H. SIDDLE.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. DEWHIRST.

### Councillors—

A. COCKSHOTT	M. P. PAGE (Mrs.)
F. HARRIS	B. PRIESTLEY
A. HOLROYD (Mrs.)	I. SHARPE (Mrs.)
G. HOLROYD	E. WHITELEY (Mrs.)

September, 1959.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Spenborough.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report relating to the Borough of Spenborough for the year 1958, and have as in previous years included information concerning the health services provided by the West Riding County Council in the District.

Within the general body of the report are many pages of statistics, and short explanatory notes have been added where appropriate to bring the salient points more readily into focus. Taken in the context of a single year many of them are of limited value, since in dealing with a small population such as Spenborough, fluctuations from year to year are inevitable ; but they do show something of the work carried out by the Health Department staffs, and over long periods may point to trends of behaviour in health and social conditions. These activities should be viewed as part of the general picture of a National Health Service which is a product of the desire of the mass of the people for an ever greater measure of physical and mental well being, for ready help in time of sickness, for the prevention of disease and disability, and for support for those afflicted by infirmity due to old age or other causes. As such we are living in an era of unparalleled achievement and advance.

In the field of diagnosis and treatment more and more diseases are yielding up their secrets and responding to the marvels of medical science and technique. The surgery of the heart and of the brain, the treatment of tuberculous meningitis and of coronary artery disease, the replacement of the blood of the "Rhesus" baby, the rehabilitation of the aged sick, the increasing success in the treatment of mental illness, the recognition of the harmful effects of radiation and the medical use of radio-active isotopes are but a few instances.

Equally in the sphere of public health or social medicine great changes are taking place. They are in general less dramatic but not less important. Thus the great decline in maternal and infant mortality allows us to turn more of our time and thought to the problems arising from the large numbers of people living on into old age, and to the elaboration of services to meet them, so that to become old is not necessarily to become useless or lonely or unable to continue life in the general community and in one's own home. Experience is showing that certain of the disabilities common in the aged can be prevented or delayed by recognition of early symptoms and by appropriate preventive action. This applies, for example, to certain types of blindness, to the mental and physical effects of a qualitatively inadequate diet, and to some of the deformity and loss of function resulting from rheumatism and arthritis. The experiment of special "well" clinics for elderly people developed sometimes in association with Health Centres is an interesting approach to this subject. Both the health visitor and the home helps as well as the voluntary agencies such as the Old People's Welfare Committees, with their social clubs, friendly visiting, chiropody services and meals on wheels, are playing and will continue to play an ever greater part in the care of the aged.



The increasing success of the treatment of many types of mental illness is accompanied by recognition of the fact that it is not very often necessary to shut patients up in hospital, but indeed that most with adequate support are socially adaptable and are happier and respond more quickly within the general community. This concept is still comparatively new, and its rapid and successful development will depend to some extent at least, on the ability to recruit and train sufficient numbers of suitable doctors and social workers for the task which lies ahead. It is, however, to the prevention of mental illness that most thought should be given, and perhaps in particular to the part played by experience in childhood and adolescence, in sowing the seeds of later trouble.

There is, too, a greater desire and certainly need for health education throughout all sections of the people and there will have to be evolved a more effective pattern for this than exists at present. If at the moment we are concentrating primarily upon children at school it is because they are the easiest to approach in numbers, and it appears logical to attempt to stimulate thought which may serve them well in later years when they have families of their own. It could quite well be, for example, that by education about the part played by cigarette smoking in the production of cancer of the lung we may save more lives than the most gifted surgeon or physician. The same applies too, in relation to Home Safety. The appalling number of accidents, many of them fatal, which occur every year in the homes of the people, which cause so much distress and bear most heavily upon the very young and the very old, are largely preventable, and it is most encouraging that many local authorities are now sponsoring Local Voluntary Committees to tackle the subject.

While medical science has produced for us vaccines which have already almost abolished diphtheria, and others which we hope may do likewise in regard to whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis, they have to be applied to the community to be effective, and it is through the public health services primarily that these vast vaccination campaigns can be most speedily implemented.

In the environment of the people, too, there are signs of great improvement and of a gathering momentum of advance. The concept of smokeless air throughout the country with the benefits which this will have on health, and particularly towards the prevention of bronchitis which has come to be known as the "English Disease," is fascinating. It will be indeed a task of staggering magnitude but one to which many other things should, if necessary, be subordinated. The slum clearance and housing improvement programmes are going well but must not lag. The public generally are much more interested and more insistent that progress should be made in these matters, just as they have now accepted the importance of food hygiene following the public health campaigns within the past few years.

These again are but a few of the lines of advance in public health. There are many more and very many questions to which we do not yet know the answers. One thing is certain, and that is that unless there is complete co-operation between all branches of the health service it will largely fail to attain its objectives. There is in my mind

no doubt that this is more fully understood now than it has ever been before and that most of the old prejudices are crumbling. There is a great need to continue with experiment in administration. What suits the circumstances and the conditions of one area may not be the most effective pattern for another, and this applies equally to the general practitioner, hospital services and the public health services. There is generally, however, still much scope for their integration into a comprehensive whole.

Within Spenborough we have again enjoyed the most helpful co-operation from general practitioners, hospital staffs, teachers at schools and the many other people with whom we come into almost daily contact during the course of our work and we are all very grateful for this. I must again thank Mr. Templeman, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his loyalty and co-operation throughout the year as well as for compiling that part of the report relating to the sanitary circumstances of the area and the work of the sanitary department. I am also grateful for the courteous reception and helpful support which the Health Committee have accorded to me throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and  
Divisional Medical Officer.*



## POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Borough of Spenborough according to the Registrar General's estimate at the middle of 1958 was 36,620, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculating rates.

The district, although mainly industrial in nature, contains much open space and a fair amount of agricultural land. There are over four hundred factories in the district but only about ninety of these employ more than twenty persons. Although processes connected with the woollen textile industry are the predominant industry, a great diversity of manufacture is carried on. There is the advantage in this that the whole community can not be affected by recession in any one branch of industry. The small size of many of the factories renders very difficult the establishment of an effective industrial medical service, but within recent years development of welfare schemes, canteens, etc., in the larger factories has proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. Owing to the way in which the Authority was formed by the amalgamation of a number of pre-existing townships population has tended to be concentrated in comparatively small aggregates rather than spread evenly throughout the district, but this is disappearing year by year owing to the movement within the Borough of large sections of the community into new housing estates.

In the Spen Valley area, during most of the year 1958, the employment position in the area was worse than it had been for some time. The industry mainly affected was the textile industry in which there was a considerable amount of short-time working. To a lesser extent other industries were involved, *e.g.*, in building which normally suffers some recessions in the early part of the year, early in 1958 the position seemed to be worse than usual, whilst engineering, wire manufacturing and the card clothing industry all had their setbacks.

In 1958 two or three firms closed down their factories in this area. In some cases they transferred the work to other branches and in other cases they ceased production completely.

However, by the end of the year, the position improved and although there was less overtime being worked in the engineering industry, the textile industry no longer had many workers on short-time.

When unemployment was at its highest, the number of registered unemployed workers represented 1.5% of the total insured population, this being the highest figure recorded for several years, but even so we were more fortunate than the people in the surrounding districts.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Spen Valley Employment Exchange for the information regarding employment in the district.

## BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH.

Area of district in acres at 1951 census	...	...	...	8,253
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	36,981
Number of inhabited houses at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,396
Average number of persons per room at 1951 census	...	...	...	0·83
Number of families at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,450

### Statistical Summary of the area for 1958

#### in comparison with 1957.

	1957	1958
Area of the district in acres	8,253	8,253
Estimated population (mid-year)	36,560	36,620
Average number of persons per acre	4·5	4·5
Estimated number of dwellinghouses	13,410	13,402
Average number of persons per house	2·8	2·8
Rateable value at 1st April	£277,750	£288,760
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£1090	£1130
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12·8	13·2
Comparability Factor	1·01	1·01
Standardised Death Rate	13·0	13·3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	13·5	15·0
Comparability Factor	1·04	1·04
Standardised Birth Rate	14·0	15·6
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	23·8	24·9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	28·4	21·9
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil

The Comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if Spenborough had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.



## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958.

<b>Live Births. (Registered)</b>					<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	281	252	533
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
<b>Total</b> ...					<b>292</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>548</b>

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 15·0.

<b>Stillbirths.</b>					<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	10	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...					<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 24·9.

<b>Infant Mortality.</b>					<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
<b>Total</b> ...					<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 21·9.

The birth rate at 15·0 per 1,000 population, although higher than last year's very low figure of 13·5, was again lower than the average for similar areas in the County (16·3) but at least the 548 births exceeded the number of deaths by 64. Of these 548 births only 100 were born in their own homes. The remainder, almost 82%, being born in neighbouring hospitals or maternity homes.

Of the twelve stillbirths, one was associated with toxæmia of pregnancy, three with abnormality of the unborn child, one with Rhesus antibody formation, and four with premature labour, and in three cases there was no apparent cause.

The infant mortality rate of 21·9 per 1,000 live births was again quite satisfactory as was the neo-natal mortality rate of 14·6. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the table on page 13.

There have been no deaths of mothers due to childbirth in Spenborough since 1955.

# CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1958.

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and Over	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions
Tuberculosis respiratory ...	4					1	1	2		4		4
Syphilitic disease ...	2						2				2	2
Other infective and parasitic disease ...	1							1			1	
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	12						4	3	5	6	6	2
(b) Lung, bronchus ...	25					2	12	7	4	22	3	12
(c) Breast ...	9					3	2	1	3		9	2
(d) Uterus ...	1						1				1	
(e) Other ...	38					1	10	13	14	20	18	18
Leukaemia ...	2						1	1		2		2
Diabetes ...	2						1	1		1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	70					1	16	17	36	20	50	28
Coronary angina ...	98					1	35	31	31	58	40	22
Hypertension with heart disease ...	7						1	2	4	2	5	3
Other heart disease ...	65					2	7	17	39	25	40	13
Other circulatory disease ...	35					2	4	10	19	18	17	15
Pneumonia ...	19	2					5	6	6	10	9	9
Bronchitis ...	34	1					7	12	14	27	7	13
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2						2			1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	2						1		1	1	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1							1			1	
Nephritis & nephrosis ...	9							2	7	1	8	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3								3	3		2
Congenital Malformations ...	1	1								1		
Other defined & ill defined causes ...	25	8				1	2	7	7	13	12	
Motor vehicle accidents ...	1							1			1	
All other accidents ...	7						1		6	3	4	5
Suicide ...	9					2	3	2	2	6	3	2
<b>TOTAL—All Causes ...</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>12</b>				<b>16</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>160</b>

The 484 deaths produce crude death rate of 13·2 deaths per 1,000 population, and again as in previous years, this is slightly higher than the average for the County (11·9). The most noticeable feature of these statistics is the comparatively high number of deaths from coronary and other heart disease, from respiratory disease principally bronchitis and from the higher than usual number of deaths from cancer of the lung. Only 42% of all deaths occurred at 75 years of age and over.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH, 1958.

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7—13 days	14—20 days	21—28 days	28 days—2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
Broncho-pneumonia	...											1							1			1			1	2
Bronchitis	...												1									1				1
Congenital defects	1																						1			1
Prematurity	3																					2		1		3
Atelectasis	1	1		1																		1	2			3
Heart disease	...																1								1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1																							1		1
TOTALS	6	1		1								1	1				1			1		5	3	2	2	12



**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1958 for the West Riding Administrative  
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Spen- borough
Crude Birth ... ..	16.3	18.0	16.7	16.4	15.0
Adjusted Birth ...	16.4	18.0	16.9	16.4	15.6
Crude Death ... ..	12.8	9.8	11.9	11.7	13.2
Adjusted Death ...	13.3	12.1	13.0	11.7	13.3
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.11
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
Cancer ... ..	2.11	1.62	1.97	2.12	2.38
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.13	1.41	1.93	*	1.91
Heart and Circulation	5.00	3.53	4.59	*	5.60
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.40	1.13	1.33	*	1.50
Maternal Mortality ...	0.41	0.48	0.43	0.43	—
Infant Mortality ...	23.2	27.4	24.4	22.5	21.9
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	16.2	18.6	16.9	16.2	14.6
Stillbirth ... ..	23.0	22.3	22.8	21.6	24.9

\*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.



**PREMATURE INFANTS.**

Given below are details of live premature infants born at home and in hospital :—

- (1) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area ... 39
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that they were born :—

(a) at home ... .. 5

(b) in hospital or nursing home ... .. 34
- (3) The number of those born at home :—

(a) who were nursed entirely at home ... .. 5

(b) who died during the first 24 hours ... .. 1

(c) who survived at the end of one month ... .. 4
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—

(a) who died within the first 24 hours ... .. 5

(b) who survived at the end of one month ... .. 29

**Table showing Birth Weights of Premature Infants.**

Birth Weight in pounds	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
Under 2	2	—	—	—
2 — 2½	—	—	—	—
2½ — 3	1	—	—	—
3 — 3½	—	—	—	—
3½ — 4	3	2	2	2
4 — 4½	7	7	7	7
4½ — 5	4	3	3	3
5 — 5½	22	21	21	21
Totals	39	33	33	33

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

A high level of protection against diphtheria has been obtained, and it will be seen that almost 90% of children under the age of 15 years have been immunised at one time or another. The percentage immunised under one year of age is very low and this is due to the timing procedure which we have adopted in the past for the various inoculations. During the year 416 children received primary inoculations and 513 received reinforcing injections.

Type of Injection	Age at Final Injection			Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	
Primary Injection	263	89	64	416
Re-inforcing Injection	—	2	511	513

I give below a table showing the numbers and percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously :—

Age at 31-12-58 i.e., Born in year :	Under 1 1958	1—4 1957-1954	5—9 1953-1949	10—14 1948-1944	Under 15 Total
<b>Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)</b>					
<b>A. 1954-1958</b>	58 (11%)	1296 (66%)	1234 (46%)	1506 (49%)	4094 (56%)
<b>B. 1953 or earlier</b>	—	—	912 (34%)	1288 (41%)	2200 (30%)

### Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Until this year we have been using separate material for immunisation against whooping cough, but we have now started using combined injections against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus. Whooping cough vaccination is only offered to children under four years of age. During the year 318 children completed a course of

immunisation, and it will be seen that approximately 34% of children under one year and 66% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculation. Although we are now combining anti-tetanus injections with diphtheria and whooping cough no figures are available of the percentage of immunisation against this disease.

The following table shows the amount of Whooping Cough Immunisation carried out during the year :—

Age at final injection		
Under 6 months ...	—	
6 months to 1 year	251	
1—2 years ...	58	
2—3 years ...	6	
3—4 years ...	3	
	<hr/>	
	318	
	<hr/>	

**Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to Child Population.**  
**Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.**

Age at 31/12/58 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1958	1—4 1957-1954	5—9 1954-1949	10—14 1948-1944	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	183	1116	727	27	2053

### Smallpox Vaccination.

There was a very good response to primary vaccination against smallpox this year and 57% of the children born in the year were so protected.

**Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1958.**

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	260	16	8	16	10	310
Number Re-Vaccinated	4	—	—	2	59	65



### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

During the greater part of the year poliomyelitis vaccination was available only to children between six months and fifteen years of age, to expectant mothers and to certain other classes of persons at special risk. Owing to the greater availability of the vaccine it was possible to speed up greatly the vaccination of persons within these classes who had previously registered. The tables show that 2,856 persons received two injections and that 50% of children from one to four years and 44% of children from five to nine and 52% of children from ten to fourteen years have been protected by two injections. It was then recommended that fuller protection would be afforded by a third injection seven months following the second, and it is obvious that this together with an extension of the age groups of persons eligible for vaccination will make very heavy demands upon the nursing and medical staffs of the Health Department.

Ages	Under 1 1958	1—4 1957-1954	5—9 1953-1949	10—14 1948-1943	Expect- ant Mothers	Other Adults	Total
Vaccinated during 1958	18	887	578	1187	91	95	2856

In addition to the above, 757 children and 5 adults received a third injection.

The following table shows the number in Spenborough who had received two injections by the end of the year.

1958	1957-1954	1953-1949	1948-1943	Others	Total
18 (3%)	988 (50%)	1176 (44%)	1616 (52%)	186	3984

### **Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.**

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to school-children of 13 years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physicians at the general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.



**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE**  
**occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Areas and Quarters, 1958.**

Disease	Cleckheaton, Hunsworth Oakenshaw and Scholes				Liversedge, Roberttown, Hartshead and Norrithorpe				Gomersal and Birkenshaw			Spenborough			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
Chicken Pox ...	3	6	4		38	32	34	1	26	29	7	1	67	45	2
Measles ...			2			2		6	1	1	19	3	3	19	11
Dysentery ...						3	6						3	6	
Scarlet Fever ...					1	1	3	7	3		2	9	4	5	16
Poliomyelitis P. ...								1						1	1
Poliomyelitis N.P. ...							1							1	
Pneumonia ...	2	3			1	1		1	2				5	4	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ...		1				2								3	
Erysipelas ...		2										1		2	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	1	11	5	2	2	1	9			1	4	4	3	18
TOTALS ...	7	13	15	7	42	43	45	25	32	30	29	18	81	86	50

Except for a moderate prevalence of chicken-pox spread over the first nine months of the year there was no epidemic of infectious disease during the year. One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified in a child of 4 years, the child had not been immunised but fortunately the paralysis was not severe and a good recovery was anticipated.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE  
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Age Groups and Wards, 1958.

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	Scholes	Cleckheaton East	Cleckheaton West	Spen and Littleton	Millbridge	Hightown and Hartshead	Roberttown and Norristhorpe	Gomersal	Birkenshaw	Hospital
Chicken Pox	181	4	49	124	3	1			1	4	5	3	9	33	57	6	59	4	
Measles	34	2	16	16					1		1		8				6	18	
Dysentery	9		2	4		3							1	3		5			
Scarlet Fever	26		8	14	4								1		3	8	12	2	
Poliomyelitis P.	1		1												1				
Poliomyelitis N.P.	1					1							1						
Pneumonia	10	1			1		2	6		2		3	2		1		1	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	3	1	2								1				2				2
Erysipelas	3						2	1	1		1						1		
Whooping Cough	38	3	20	15						13	5	1	3	5	6		1	4	
TOTALS	306	11	98	173	8	5	4	7	3	19	13	7	25	41	70	19	80	29	3

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The year saw a further slight decline in the number of cases on the register, but not in the number of new cases notified. It is significant that five of the ten new male cases were discovered in men over sixty four years of age which may prove to be a new trend in notifications. Tuberculosis in elderly persons may often be highly infectious and dangerous to others because sometimes unsuspected for prolonged periods.

We are continuing our efforts to protect younger children by tuberculin testing of five and eight year olds at school and by the B.C.G. vaccination programme among the thirteen year olds.

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Spenborough are as follows :—

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...		59	46	4	16
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...		10	1	3	1
(c) Removals from other areas		2	1	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register ... ..		9	3	2	1
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ... ..		62	45	5	16

Seven notifications were received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and four discharges.

The following are the Institutions to which patients were sent :—

			Admissions	Discharges
			Form I	Form II
Killingbeck Hospital, Leeds ... ..			1	1
Whitley Grange Hospital ... ..			1	1
Staincliffe General Hospital ... ..			1	—
Middleton Hospital ... ..			2	2
St. Luke's Hospital ... ..			2	—
			—	—
			7	4
			==	==

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64 and upwards	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	10	1	3	1	4	—	—	—



## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in November and held public sessions at Cleckheaton, Gomersal and Hightown. I give below the results supplied to me by the unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population taken as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Examinations carried out.			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken ... ..	1475	803	2278
(b) Number re-called for large film ...	54	7	61
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings.			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis ...	1	0	1
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis ...	8	2	10
(c) Other abnormalities (see below) ...	20	4	24
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film ...	1	1	2
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (2(c) above).			
Bacterial or Virus Pulmonary Infections	1	0	1
Bronchiectasis ... ..	1	2	3
Emphysema ... ..	1	0	1
Pulmonary fibrosis : non-tuberculous ...	5	0	5
Pneumoconiosis ... ..	5	0	5
Benign Neoplasms of Lung and Mediastinium ... ..	1	0	1
Primary Malignant Neoplasms ...	1	0	1
Pleural thickening ... ..	2	0	2
Cardiovascular lesions : acquired ...	3	2	5

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

This has been a very satisfactory year so far as the mental health service is concerned. There has been a good level of ascertainment and supervision of mental defectives, and we have been able to obtain employment or admission to the Dewsbury Occupation Centre for all of those in whose case it was a practicable proposition.

With regard to mental illness, co-operation between the general practitioners, the hospital staffs and the mental health social worker has again been excellent with the result that quite often the mental health worker has been called in to deal with cases in an advisory capacity before they have reached the stage of referral to the psychiatrist. Mrs. de la Cour has again attended also at the psychiatric out-patient clinic at Staincliffe and this has been invaluable in fostering the essential integration of the hospital, practitioner and public health services in this sphere of medicine.

### Mental Deficiency Statistics.

1. Number of defectives on register :	Males	Females	Total
(a) at home ... ..	28	29	57
(b) in institutions ... ..	26	12	38
	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 95
2. Number of defectives under supervision at home :			
(a) Statutory Supervision ... ..	25	26	51
(b) Voluntary Supervision ... ..	3	3	6
(c) On licence from institutions ...	—	—	—
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 57
3. (a) Number of defectives in gainful employment ... ..	15	7	22
(b) Number attending Occupation Centres	6	7	13
(c) Number awaiting admission to Institution ... ..	—	—	—
4. Placed under supervision in 1958 ...	1	1	2
5. Placed under guardianship in 1958 ...	—	—	—
6. Admitted to Institution in 1958 ...	4	1	5
7. Admitted to Occupation Centres 1958...	1	2	3
8. Visits paid during 1958 :—			
(a) To cases on Licence ... ..	—	—	—
(b) To Cases under Statutory Supervision ... ..	337	329	666
(c) To cases under Voluntary Supervision ... ..	2	3	5
(d) For Home reports for institutions	24	8	32
	<hr/> 363	<hr/> 340	<hr/> 703

### Mental Illness Statistics.

	Males	Females	Total
No. of patients discharged from mental hospitals during 1958 ... ..	7	29	36
No. of reports on home conditions submitted to clinic, hospitals, etc. ... ..	18	19	37
Number of visits made to patients during 1958 ... ..	221	198	419

The Duly Authorised Officer dealt with the following cases from Spenborough during the year :—

	Males	Females	Total
Certified ... ..	2	3	5
Voluntary patients ... ..	1	1	2

### HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The domiciliary nursing service has again been freely sought and although there were fewer visits paid this year than last the number of cases attended was slightly larger. The bulk of the work is in connection with the home nursing care of the aged and chronic sick, but with the earlier discharge of patients from hospital there is also an increasing amount of nursing required to complete treatment. Co-operation between the District Nurses and the General Practitioners and liaison with other members of the Public Health staffs has been excellent. There have been no outstanding problems and suitable equipment, sometimes of a very specialised nature, has been readily available when required.

#### 1. No. of cases visited during 1958—

(a) Medical cases ... ..	497
(b) Surgical ... ..	109
(c) Infectious diseases ... ..	—
(d) Tuberculosis ... ..	4
(e) Maternal complications ... ..	5
Total ... ..	615

#### 2. No. of visits paid during 1958 to—

(a) Medical cases ... ..	13,032
(b) Surgical cases ... ..	2,774
(c) Infectious diseases ... ..	—
(d) Tuberculosis ... ..	194
(e) Maternal complications ... ..	43
Total visits paid ... ..	16,043



## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

As in previous years over 80% of the new births in Spennborough took place in Maternity Homes or Hospitals and the domiciliary midwives attended 100 cases in patient's own homes as shown below. In addition the midwives made ante-natal visits, attended the Ante-Natal Clinics in the Divisional area, and conducted classes for expectant mothers in relaxation techniques and in education for motherhood. No undue problems were encountered and good co-operation was obtained from the General Practitioners and Hospital staffs.

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of Cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
—	20	4	76	100

(b) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	590
(c) Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	2,096
(d) No. of cases receiving Pethidine alone	...				2
(e) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air alone	...				54
(f) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air & Pethidine					27

The midwives sought medical aid on 44 occasions, details of which are given below :—

(i) Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) Labour	...	...	...	...	12
(iii) Lying-in	...	...	...	...	10
(iv) The child	...	...	...	...	17

### Pregnancy.

Antepartum haemorrhage	3	General condition	...	2
------------------------	---	-------------------	-----	---

### Labour.

Retained Placenta	...	1	Foetal Distress	...	1
Ruptured Perineum	...	10			

### Lying in.

Post-partum Haemorrhage	3	Chest condition	...	1
Breast condition	...	1	Phlebitis	...
Pyrexia	...	4	...	1

### The Child.

Eye condition	...	12	Deformity	...	1
General condition	...	2	Jaundice	...	1
Umbilical condition	...	1			

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics :—				Ante-Natal	Post Natal
Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	301	19
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	324	15
Total during the year				<u>625</u>	<u>34</u>
Number of women who attended during the year :—					
Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	58	19
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	61	15
Total during the year				<u>119</u>	<u>34</u>
Number of women attending for the first time :—					
Elm Bank Clinic ...	...	...	...	40	19
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	41	15
Total during the year				<u>81</u>	<u>34</u>

### Relaxation Classes.

The relaxation classes held by Nurse Broadley continued during the year until she resigned in September. Up to that time 20 patients made 74 attendances. It is hoped that one of the other midwives will soon receive training in the giving of relaxation exercises.

### Dental Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers :—

No. inspected by Dental Officer...	...	...	...	42
No. found to require treatment ...	...	...	...	41
No. found not to require treatment	...	...	...	1
No. who refused treatment	...	...	...	—
No. who failed to attend for treatment	...	...	...	1
No. who received partial treatment	...	...	...	1
No. who received full treatment	...	...	...	34
No. still receiving treatment	...	...	...	5
No. carried over from 1957 and completed	...	...	...	4
No. of General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	13
No. of teeth extracted	...	...	...	200
No. of teeth filled	...	...	...	45
Scaling and gum treatment	...	...	...	16
No. fitted with dentures	...	...	...	17

## HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD WELFARE.

Only part of the scope of the health visitors' duties are shown by the statistical returns of their visits, etc., during the year. The amount of visiting has been well maintained in spite of the heavy programme of immunisation sessions especially for poliomyelitis. It will be seen, however, that the main emphasis of the work was again placed on the visiting of infants in their own homes during the first year of life, and for this reason clinic attendance has not been so necessary as it would otherwise have been. However, the next few years will show that this visitation of infants will be considerably reduced and replaced to some extent at least by work among the aged population. It is expected that the clinic attendances will consequently begin to increase again. The figures also show something of the considerable amount of health education carried out by the health visitor.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year :—

(a) To expectant mothers :—					1957	1958
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	53	45
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	94	78
(b) To children under 1 year of age :—						
(i) First visits	...	...	...	...	479	500
(ii) Total visits	...	...	...	...	7,716	7,908
(c) To children between the ages of one and five years :—						
(i) Total visits	...	...	...	...	1,949	1,461
(d) To other classes :—						
(i) Total visits	...	...	...	...	3,673	4,115
(e) No. of attendances at Clinics	...	...			823	995
(f) No. of parentcraft lectures	...	...			127	122
(g) No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.	...	...	...	...	904	968
(h) No. of home visits in connection with school-children					254	267



INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who first attended during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in				Total Number of Children who attended during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :				Total Attendance during the year	Medical Consultations	
			1958	1957	1956--3			Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	Under 1 year of age		Over 1 year of age	
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	4	115	93	42	24	159	962	189	40	1191	401	60		
Valley Road Clinic	4	93	67	48	43	158	796	179	68	1043	378	123		
Birkenshaw Clinic	4	73	44	22	3	69	720	173	7	900	192	38		
Scholes Clinic	2	46	45	21	4	70	459	137	6	602	148	27		
Roberttown Clinic	1	38	25	8	3	36	171	66	4	241	113	15		
Gomersal Clinic	2	39	39	15	6	60	385	98	10	493	106	22		
TOTALS	17	404	313	156	83	552	3493	842	135	4470	1338	285		

During the year 3,082 tins of National Dried Milk, 18,187 bottles of Orange Juice, 2,456 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 1,757 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

## PROBLEM FAMILIES.

A register is kept in the Department of those, fortunately comparatively few, families in the district which are considered to need special attention and follow-up for their own good, and in particular, in order to prevent neglect of the children. In these duties of supervision, the staff work in close co-operation with the officials of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with the School Welfare Officers and with the other agencies which are available to assist in these cases.

So far as the care of the children is concerned, neglect is the principal cause for concern, and this usually in the form of lack of cleanliness, and failure to provide adequate clothing, bed clothing, etc. There can be little doubt that whereas a complete cure is seldom to be expected, supervision by trained staff does much to prevent the disruption of these families, and leads at least to an acceptable minimum of living standards in the majority of cases.

The following is the record of work which has been maintained in connection with problem families current on our Health Department register :—

On register beginning 1958	...	...	...	...	16
Removed from district	...	...	...	...	2
Added to Register	...	...	...	...	1
Removed from Register	...	...	...	...	4
Total on Register at end of 1958	...	...	...	...	13
Re-housed	...	...	...	...	1
Visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	83
No. of school children involved	...	...	...	...	29
No. of pre-school children involved	...	...	...	...	16
No. of babies born	...	...	...	...	5
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	—

## HOME HELP SERVICE.

The home help service continued along the same lines as last year, and there was an increase in the number of cases attended and in the number of hours worked. However, nobody has gone without for very long when the need for such help was obvious, and although a service of this type is extremely difficult to administer, no major problems have arisen. Once again a glance at the figures reveals the benefit which aged and chronic sick persons are receiving from this service. They constitute over 85% of the cases.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity ... ..	18	1,489	2.9
Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65 ... ..	284	42,483	84.2
Under 65 ... ..	15	1,865	3.7
Others ... ..	38	4,612	9.2
Totals ... ..	355	50,449	100

## CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council is empowered to provide convalescent home treatment. General Practitioners recommend those who are in need of this service and during the year 11 Spenborough residents were admitted to the following Homes :—

Yorkshire Foresters, Bridlington	...	...	3
“Binswood,” Didsbury	...	...	2
Metcalf Smith House, Harrogate	...	...	2
West Hill, Southport	...	...	2
“South Bay,” Bridlington	...	...	1
Semon Home, Ilkley	...	...	1



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The following pages relate to the various aspects of the school health service in Spenborough during the year. They show that in spite of many additional duties it has been possible to carry out a full programme without additional staff.

The physical condition of the general body of school children is extremely satisfactory, and the number of defects discovered at routine school medical inspections is really very small having regard to the number of children examined. All such cases are, of course, followed up by observation or by referral to the general practitioner or hospital service for further investigation or treatment.

Forty-six special examinations were carried out during the year and the number of recommendations for special education indicate that the level of ascertainment of special disability is highly satisfactory. What is also satisfactory is that it has now become much easier to implement our recommendations for special educational treatment, and this is particularly so in the case of educationally sub-normal children, with the opening of the Day Special School at Hartshead Moor in April. Details of this aspect of the work are given on page 34 of the report.

The results of tuberculin jelly testing and of B.C.G. vaccination are shown on pages 39 and 40. It is disappointing to record that the parents of only 53% of the 13 year old children eligible for the B.C.G. vaccination scheme gave their consent. We also had disappointing results this year arising from the use of a new Freeze Dried Vaccine of insufficient potency resulting in 70% conversion to a positive tuberculin test compared with a virtual 100% in previous years. Considerable correspondence has taken place with the manufacturers and with The Ministry on this point and it is unlikely that such disappointing results will occur again.

As a matter of interest a list of the subjects dealt with by the health visitors in their routine lectures to senior girls at the Secondary Modern Schools is given on page 68. 122 of these talks were given during the year.

**Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined at  
Routine Medical Inspections.**

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1954 and later	4	4	100·00	—	—
1953	373	365	97·85	8	2·15
1952	121	114	94·21	7	5·79
1951	247	244	98·79	3	1·21
1950	360	346	96·12	14	3·88
1949	60	56	93·33	4	6·67
1948	5	5	100·00	—	—
1947	43	43	100·00	—	—
1946	283	282	99·65	1	0·35
1945	132	131	99·24	1	0·76
1944	65	65	100·00	—	—
1943 and earlier	191	189	98·95	2	1·05
TOTAL	1884	1844	97·87	40	2·13

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects ... .. 242

During the year 43 free issues of dietary supplements were made to school children where recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the number and type of defects discovered at the routine School medical inspections :—

**Defects Table.**

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin ... ..	12	28	40
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	1	13	14
(b) Otitis Media	12	30	42
(c) Other ...	—	2	2
Nose and Throat	22	48	70
Speech ... ..	3	12	15
Lymphatic Glands	—	34	34
Heart and Circulation ...	4	38	42
Lungs ... ..	12	37	49
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	3	24	27
(b) Other ...	18	32	50
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	17	4	21
(b) Feet ...	72	69	141
(c) Other ...	17	62	79
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	2	1	3
(b) Other	3	6	9
Psychological			
(a) Development	1	31	32
(b) Stability	1	26	27
Other defects ...	3	1	4
Abdomen ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	203	498	701



## SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangement of special examinations. During the year 43 children were examined involving 46 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made :—

Education in a School for the Deaf	...	...	...	...	1
Education in a Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	...	...	...	12
Special Education in an ordinary school	...	...	...	...	9
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	4
Education in a School for Physically Handicapped Pupils	...	...	...	...	1
Education in a School for Spastics	...	...	...	...	1
Education in an Open Air School for Delicate Children	...	...	...	...	3
<b>Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts—</b>					
Section 57 (3) (incapable of receiving education at school)	...	...	...	...	1
Section 57(5) (require supervision after leaving school)	...	...	...	...	2

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made :—

Open Air School for Delicate Children	...	...	...	...	1
School for Physically Handicapped Pupils	...	...	...	...	1
Hostel for Maladjusted Children	...	...	...	...	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	...	...	...	35
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	...	...	...	2
School for the Deaf	...	...	...	...	1

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made :—

School for the Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	1
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	...	...	...	5
Hostel for Maladjusted Children	...	...	...	...	1
School for the Blind	...	...	...	...	1
Ceased Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	2

The following table shows the number of children from Spenborough receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1958 :—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
Open Air School for Delicate Children	1	2
School for Partially Sighted	1	—
School for the Blind	1	—
School for the Deaf	4	—
Epileptic Colony	1	—
Home Tuition	1	—
School for Physically Handicapped	3	—
School for Spastics	1	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	35	9
Hostel for Maladjusted	1	—
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	8	—



### CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	159
Number of re-examinations	... ..	426
Total number of attendances	... ..	585
Number of sessions held during the year	... ..	52
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time		83
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently		188
Number referred for other treatment	... ..	5
Number referred for operative treatment	... ..	1

### MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1958 :—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
<b>Skin :</b>	
Ringworm--body	...
Scabies	...
Impetigo	3
Other skin diseases	5
<b>Eye Disease :</b>	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).	2
<b>Ear Defects :</b>	
Otitis media	...
Otorrhoea	...
Other	...
Miscellaneous	353
( <i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	363
<b>Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics</b>	<b>365</b>

### ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Total No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	70
No. of sessions held weekly	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	29
No. of treatments	...	...	...	...	278
Average number of attendances per session	...	...	...	...	4
Average length of course of treatment	...	...	...	(sessions)	9
No. on register at end of year	...	...	...	...	4
Details of cases treated :					
Debility	...	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3
Recurrent colds	...	...	...	...	8
Asthma & Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2
Catarrh	...	...	...	...	4
Poor dentition	...	...	...	...	1
Furunculosis	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 29 <hr/> <hr/>

### DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Sessions devoted to inspection in schools	...	...	...	...	19
Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	...	443
Sessions devoted to administering General Anaesthetics at Batley Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	23
No. of children inspected	...	...	...	...	3263
No. of children offered treatment	...	...	...	...	1901
No. of children treated	...	...	...	...	1795
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	3482
<b>Anaesthetics.</b>					
Local	...	...	...	...	572
General	...	...	...	...	675
<b>Temporary Teeth.</b>					
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...
Septic	...	...	...	...	1593
For Orthodontia	...	...	...	...	356
Fillings	...	...	...	...	45
Dressings	...	...	...	...	4
<b>Permanent Teeth.</b>					
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...
Septic	...	...	...	...	724
For Orthodontia	...	...	...	...	85
Fillings	...	...	...	...	2105
Dressings	...	...	...	...	138
Root Fillings	...	...	...	...	7
Crowns, inlays, etc.	...	...	...	...	13
Scaling and gum treatment	...	...	...	...	43
Dentures	...	...	...	...	16
<b>Orthodontic Cases.</b>					
No. of patients	...	...	...	...	78
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	392
<b>Pre-School Children.</b>					
No. inspected by Dental Officer	...	...	...	...	61
No. of attendances for treatment	...	...	...	...	67
No. of extractions	...	...	...	...	203
No. of fillings	...	...	...	...	1
No. of general anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	...	65

### SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

No. of half-day sessions held during year	...	...	...	26
No. of new cases treated during year	...	...	...	4
No. of cases attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	...	18
Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	22
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	...	2
No. of visits made to schools	...	...	...	—
No. of home visits	...	...	...	—
Analysis of Cases Treated :			Boys	Girls
Stammerers	...	...	2	—
Defects of Articulation—				
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	14	4
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	2	1
(c) Rhinolalia, due to Cleft Palate	...	...	1	1
Defective speech due to Educational sub-normality	...	...	1	—
Analysis of Cases Discharged :				
Discharges during year	...	...	5	3
Speech normal	...	...	2	2
Speech improved	...	...	3	1

### CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. M. F. G. Buchanan of the Department of Child Health, Leeds University, attended Elm Bank Clinic in a consultant capacity and during the year seventeen sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	17
No. of individual patients seen :				
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	2
(b) School children	...	...	...	45
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	88

Types of cases seen :

(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	4
(b) Respiratory System, including E.N.T. defects	...	...	...	4
(c) Psychological	...	...	...	1
(d) Mental defect, including Educational Subnormality	...	...	...	2
(e) Congenital Deformities...	...	...	...	1
(f) Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
(g) Developmental	...	...	...	7
(h) Incontinence	...	...	...	27
				—
			Total	47
				==



### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

			Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	...	...	13	1	14
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	...	...	7	4	11
No. of cases recommended and placed for residential treatment in hostels for maladjusted children	...	...	1	—	1
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1959	...	...	6	—	6
Intelligence assessments carried out by Psychologist	...	...	2	1	3

### PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The Physiotherapist continued to attend Elm Bank Clinic for two half-day sessions a week, and during the year 92 half-day sessions were held. The following table shows details of attendance and type and number of defects referred :—

No. of children on register 1st January, 1958	...	...	42
No. of children referred for treatment	...	...	108
Total number of attendances	...	...	1212
Total number of treatments	...	...	1240
No. of children discharged	...	...	107
No. of children on register 31st December, 1958	...	...	43

Defect	No.
Asthma	12
Bronchitis	7
Postural	21
Flat feet	103
Breathing Exercises	3
Knock knee	2
Kyphosis	2
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>

### CHIROPODY CLINIC.

The chiropodist continued to hold two half-day sessions a week one at Elm Bank Clinic and one at Valley Road Clinic and during the year 95 half-day sessions were held, at which 380 individual patients were treated. These patients received a total of 1,425 treatments. The following table gives the types and numbers of treatments given —

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Hallux Valgus ...	70	Underlying/Overlapping	
Corns and Callas ...	92	Toes ... ..	82
Nail Conditions ...	30	Verrucae ... ..	60
Weak Foot ... ..	20	Hallus Rigidus... ..	8
Septic Conditions ...	18		

### B.C.G. SCHEME.

The following is a statistical summary of the results of the scheme for the year :—

No. of thirteen year olds on school register	...	...	414
No. offered testing and vaccination ... ..	...	...	414
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	5
No. of acceptances ... ..	...	...	216
Percentage of acceptances ... ..	...	...	53%
No. of children tested ... ..	...	...	216
Result of Heaf test :—			
(a) Heaf Positive ... ..	...	...	55
(b) Heaf Negative ... ..	...	...	161
Percentages :—			
(a) Heaf Positive ... ..	...	...	25·5%
(b) Heaf Negative ... ..	...	...	74·5%
No. of children vaccinated ... ..	...	...	161
No. of final conversion Tests given at Twelve Months	...	...	136
No. of conversions at twelve months	...	...	96

## TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS AND EIGHT-YEAR OLDS.

Tuberculin jelly testing of school entrants and eight year olds continued as a routine measure throughout the year. A letter of explanation and consent form was sent by the teachers with the Form N.P. to the children in these groups when they were due for medical examination at school. These were returned to the school and the school nurse applied the tuberculin and control jelly to those children whose parents had consented to this procedure being carried out, three days before the school medical inspection was due to be held. The School Medical Officers read these results when the children were presented for medical inspection and the implications were explained to the parents. Where the jelly test proved to be positive, the children were invited to the school clinic for a further skin test and, where this again proved to be positive, the tuberculosis visitor was informed and she arranged for follow-up of the child and contacts at the chest clinic.

I give below the results of the jelly tests for the year ended 31st December, 1958 :—

New Entrants						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	270	213
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	249	188
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	92%	88%
Result of test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	10	4
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	239	184
Percentage :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	4%	2%
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	96%	98%
Result of final skin test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
7/8 Year Olds						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	320	298
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	286	269
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	89%	90%
Result of test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	20	22
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	266	247
Percentage :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	7%	8%
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	93%	92%
Result of final skin test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	14	8
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	6	13
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil



### **CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.**

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 13,039 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. 386 individual children, were reported to be unsatisfactory on 508 occasions but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or of the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

The section of the work which follows, relating to the Public Health Circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector.

### **FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

#### **Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).**

There are 352 factories in the area. Of these 252 are factories with mechanical power and 100 without. 17 inspections and revists were made to these premises and the following improvements were carried out :—

#### **Improvements.**

Provision of artificial lighting in W.C's	...	...	...	3
Provision of satisfactory conveniences	...	...	...	10

#### **Outworkers.**

11 persons in the district were notified to the Department during the year. Of these 1 was engaged in making wearing apparel and 10 were engaged in burling and mending, for firms outside the district. 2 visits were made to the premises used by these outworkers.

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

#### **A. SALE OF MILK.**

##### **1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

Distributors of Milk residing in the area	...	...	55
Distributors of Milk residing outside the area	...	...	11
<i>(a) The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53.</i>			
Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	29
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	14
Dealers' Licences to sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	72
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	10
<i>(b) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-53.</i>			
Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	26
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	14

##### **2. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

*Details of contraventions :—*

Unsatisfactory premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

A pint bottle of pasteurised milk delivered to a customer in the district, was found to contain a quantity of broken glass. The matter was taken up with the Company concerned and instructions were issued to guard against further occurrences of a similar nature.

3. Milk Sampling.

The following tables show the number and results of samples taken by the Department :—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised ... ..	3	—	3
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	3	—	3
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ... ..	1	—	1
Sterilised ... ..	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8	—	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

4. Examination for Bacillus Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

During the year 2 samples of milk were submitted for examination for tuberculosis and 1 sample of milk for examination for brucella abortus. All were negative.

B. MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Liversedge. One Inspector is employed full-time at the Abattoir to ensure 100% inspection :—

Month	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goats	Total
January ...	431	1245	346	16	—	2038
February ...	383	1128	350	17	—	1878
March ...	433	1197	411	16	—	2057
April ...	289	1123	331	21	—	1764
May ...	390	1182	218	8	—	1798
June ...	386	1346	227	6	—	1965
July ...	336	1405	194	8	—	1943
August ...	332	1232	178	14	—	1756
September ...	352	1314	259	15	—	1940
October ...	357	1097	331	20	—	1805
November ...	354	985	345	17	—	1701
December ...	338	1010	577	20	—	1945
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4381	14264	3767	178	—	22590
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Bull- ocks	Cows and Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	3265	1116	178	14264	3767
Number inspected ... ..	3265	1116	178	14264	3767
<b>All diseases except T.B.</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	1	3	—	12	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	62	18	—	66	25
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with diseases other than T.B. ... ..	1.93%	1.88%	—	0.54%	0.74%
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>					
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	89	6	—	—	8
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	2.75%	0.53%	—	—	0.24%
Number of cases of Cysticercus Bovis included in the above ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned during the year was :—

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis ... ..	1	15	3	13
Other diseases ... ..	2	6	2	26
	4	2	2	11

Condemned meat was sold to the firm of Messrs. Mitchell & Broadbent, Beacon Hill Road, Halifax.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954.

32 licences were granted for the purpose of slaughtering or stunning animals in a slaughterhouse or knackersyard.

45 inspections were carried out and 2 notices served.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

The above Act came into operation in August. It deals with the following :—

1. Licensing of Slaughterhouses.
2. Licensing of Slaughterhouses where local restrictions are in force.
3. Reports on Slaughterhouse facilities.
4. Grant of new licences.
5. Regulation of Slaughterhouses and Knacker's Yards.

### **The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.**

These Regulations deal with hygienic construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. The Regulations came into force for all new slaughterhouses on 1st January, 1959, but for existing slaughterhouses, Parts II and III and three of the requirements of Part IV will not come into operation until the date appointed by the Minister for the authority's area following the submission of the report required by Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. They are designed to secure the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions in the construction and operation of slaughterhouses and the handling of meat therein. They impose upon occupiers of slaughterhouses and others requirements as to the construction, layout, drainage, equipment, maintenance, cleanliness, ventilation, lighting, water supply, management and personal hygiene.

### **The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.**

These Regulations came into force on the 1st January, 1959. The principal new provisions are :—

1. For the slaughter of adult cattle the provision and use of stunning pens is made compulsory. (Not in force in existing slaughterhouses until dates to be appointed).
2. Special precautions are to be taken with horned cattle and fractious animals.
3. Animals must not be kept in fields awaiting slaughter when conditions are severe.
4. Local authorities may make licences for new slaughtermen conditional upon their slaughtering only under supervision of someone more experienced.

### **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.**

This Act, which came into force on the 18th January, 1959, consolidates the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, the Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1953, and sections of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, and of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

### **Public Abattoir.**

Erection of the new lairage was completed during the year at a cost of £12,000. The building is of brick with an asbestos roof and is 90' long and 56' wide. There are two sorting bays on opposite sides of the building, one giving access from Headlands Road and the other by road from Halifax Road and from the British Railways sidings.

The floors and passages are of concrete and the pen partitions are reinforced with steel. Roof steelwork is protected from rust by having a mixture of asbestos and cement sprayed on under pressure.

The lairage provides accommodation for the following animals :—

Tie-ups for single animals (Bulls, fractious animals and cows) ... ..	15	Beasts
Beast pens (13 including one sorting bay) ...	104	Beasts
Sheep and pig pens (5) ... ..	190	Sheep or 145 Pigs

NOTE : The sheep and pig pens are of the same construction as the beast pens but with rails closer together. It is, therefore, possible to use these pens for beasts if it is found necessary.

The following lairage accommodation is available in addition to the new lairage :—

Open lairage for sheep (Abattoir Yard) ... ..	200
Covered lairage for pigs (Abattoir) ... ..	75

C. INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

(a) The following unsound food was inspected and condemned during the year. This food was disposed of in the Corporation's controlled tips :—

	Lbs.
Canned meat ... ..	1267 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Canned fish ... ..	84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Canned poultry ... ..	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Canned fruit ... ..	2694
Canned tomatoes ... ..	283 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Canned vegetables ... ..	538 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Canned cereals and puddings ... ..	60
Canned jams and preserves ... ..	35 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Canned soups and purees ... ..	167 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Canned milk and cream ... ..	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Bacon and ham ... ..	238
Sauces and mayonnaise ... ..	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	<hr/> 5543 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <hr/>

2 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr. 27 lbs. 8 ozes.

(b) 8 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. These were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	6	Satisfactory
Grade II	1	Satisfactory
Grade IV	1	Unsatisfactory

(c) Samples taken by West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.

	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk ... ..	61	2
	Genuine	Adulterated
Other Foods ... ..	35	1

Two milk samples were found to be slightly deficient in fat content and warnings were sent to the producers.

A sample of pork sausage was found to contain only 56·3% of meat, and a caution was given to the butcher concerned.



(d) The following samples were also taken by the Health Department :—

1 Sample of frozen liquid egg	—	Satisfactory
1 Sample of Chinese liquid egg	—	„
1 Sample of emulsified cream	—	„
1 Sample of synthetic cream	—	„
1 Sample of mussels	—	„
1 Sample of cockles	—	„

#### D. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following table shows the number of food preparing premises in the area :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Ice Cream Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
For the Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

The following premises were registered during the year :—

Sale of pre-wrapped Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	6
Manufacture of preserved food	...	...	...	...	1

During the year 1,369 visits were made to premises where food is prepared for sale or sold. 165 notices were served for the following defects :—

Provide refuse receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	8
Notice to wash hands	...	...	...	...	...	18
Use of tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	21
Provide wash hand basin	...	...	...	...	...	76
Provide hot water supply	...	...	...	...	...	141
Provide cold water supply	...	...	...	...	...	87
Cover surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	247
Provide store-room	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provide sink	...	...	...	...	...	26
Provide improved ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	20
Provide locker accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	39
Remove refuse	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cease keeping animals	...	...	...	...	...	18
Cease using unsatisfactory premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cease domestic washing in food premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provide soap and towels	...	...	...	...	...	45
Re-decorate walls, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	535
Repair walls, ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	99
Cleanse or repair equipment	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cleanse walls, floors or ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	502
Provide first aid equipment	...	...	...	...	...	12
Remove unserviceable equipment	...	...	...	...	...	22
Provide intervening ventilated space	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provide improved lighting	...	...	...	...	...	8
Provide satisfactory drainage	...	...	...	...	...	7
Provide suitable storage containers	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cleanse or repair sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	32
Provide fuel store	...	...	...	...	...	1
Protect from risk of contamination	...	...	...	...	...	15
Re-surface yard	...	...	...	...	...	2

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**Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.**

Premises inspected and notices served :—							
Grocery and Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Fish frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Edible fats	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Baking	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Sweets, Confectionery, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other Food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
							638

**Licensed Premises.**

A survey of licensed premises in the Borough was carried out during the year. Inspections revealed, in varying degrees, the absence of proper sanitary accommodation, suitably accessible washing facilities for persons employed in the handling of food and drink, and in some cases, defective condition of the cellars.

A summary of the works required to be carried out are given below :—

<b>Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955</b>							
Cleanse walls, floors and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Repair walls, floors and ceilings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Provide store-room	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provide sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Provide wash-hand basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Provide hot water	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Provide cold water	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Cleanse or repair sanitary convenience	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provide intervening ventilated space	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Re-decorate walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Provide satisfactory drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<b>Public Health Act, 1936—Section 89</b>							
Provide sanitary accommodation for males	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Provide sanitary accommodation for females	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Provide urinal accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Replace unsatisfactory urinal accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Structural defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Subsequent to the notifications of these defects to the respective Brewery Companies, discussions were held with representatives of the companies. These discussions were cordial and helpful and it was agreed that all the defects would be remedied as quickly as possible, priority to be given to necessary cleansing, and the provision of sinks and wash-hand basins with constant supplies of hot and cold water.

In some cases, the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation necessitates major reconstruction of the premises, and due to various factors this must of course be carried out over a period of a year or so. The companies appear to be alive to the fact that the old types of external sanitary arrangements can no longer be tolerated, and it is predicted that improvements will be progressive. It is gratifying to note that plans have already been submitted for the provision of modern internal sanitary accommodation at three public houses to replace the existing external and unsatisfactory arrangements.

In conjunction with the Principal of the Ashlar-Spen Valley Institute of Further Education, a further course in Food Hygiene was held in the local Grammar School during the autumn term. The course extended over six evenings and consisted of lectures with films and filmstrips as illustrations. Two of the lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health and four by one of the Public Health Inspectors. The average attendance was 21.

### E. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in the area is satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Number of dwelling houses supplied direct from main	...	13400		
Number of population supplied direct from public water mains	... ..	36620		
Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes	... ..	Nil		
Number of population supplied from water mains by means of stand pipes	... ..	Nil		
<b>Water Sampling.</b>	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	
Chemical	...	2	—	2
Bacteriological	...	14	1	15
Public Swimming Baths	...	3	—	3

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Dairies	...	2
Milk Distributors	...	1
T.B. Samples	...	2
Milk Samples	...	12
Water Samples	...	20
Food Samples	...	11
Ice Cream Samples	...	8
Ice Cream Shops	...	15
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	3
Food Preparing Premises	...	31
Bakehouses	...	13
Butchers Shops	...	67
Grocers Shops	...	99
Cafes and Restaurants	...	12
Canteens	...	49
Fish Friers	...	37



Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Meat and Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502
Food Premises re-inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Transport and Handling of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Miscellaneous to food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675
Housing Act Re-inspections and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Demolition Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Life of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Prospective Council Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Land Charges Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2487
Public Health Act re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Boiler Plant Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Disinfection and Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Refuse Collection and Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Controlled Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Verminous and Unclean premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Fairground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781
Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act—re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699
Treatment of Sewer Manholes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Factories Act re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shops Act—Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fencing of Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

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**SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING 1958.**  
**HOUSING ACT, 1957 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.**

W.C. apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	47
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	219
Drains cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	25
Soil and ventilating pipes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes and gutters	...	...	...	...	...	18
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	25
Pointing of walls	...	...	...	...	...	9
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chimney stacks and pots	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windows and cords	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wall plaster	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ranges, flues and fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	11
Doors, floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	16
Water service pipes	...	...	...	...	...	18
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Noise Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	3
Effluvia Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sanitary accommodation—licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	47
						564
						564

**HOUSING.**

**Number of New Houses erected during the year.**

(a)	Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	...	272	
1.	By the Local Authority	I. Permanent	...	196
		II. Temporary	...	Nil
2.	By other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
3.	By other bodies or persons	...	...	76
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :			
1.	By the Local Authority	...	...	196
2.	By other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

**1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.**

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	565
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	1055
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were included and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	Nil

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	273
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	170
<b>2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</b>	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	194
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</b>	
<i>(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.</i>	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	6
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil
<i>(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	4
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil
<i>(C) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of Housing Act, 1957.</i>	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	30
(2) Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer ... ..	3
(3) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	28
(4) Undertakings not to use for human habitation (Section 16(4) ) ... ..	4
(5) Undertakings to render fit for habitation (Section 16(4) )	2
(6) Closing Orders (Section 17(1) ) ... ..	13
<i>(D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.</i>	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil
<i>(E) Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1947.</i>	
(1) 8 Clearance Orders. Number of houses ... ..	98



**4. Housing Act, 1957. Part IV. Overcrowding.**

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	15
	(2)	Number of families living therein	...	...	...	...	...	15
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	84
(b)	(1)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	7
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	13
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	60

From the following table it will be seen that the Housing Committee dealt with 149 houses under the Clearance, Closure and Demolition Sections of the Housing Act, 1957.

Houses Dealt with during the year.

Ward	Address	Action Taken	No. of houses
Spen & Littletown.	20, 22 Gomersal Lane	Demolition Orders	2
Roberttown.	1, 2, 3 Stanley Pit Cottages	Demolition Orders	3
	Lumb Lane, Roberttown No. 3	Clearance Order	7
	Commonside, Roberttown No. 4	Clearance Order	10
	4, 6 Echo Street, Roberttown	Demolition Orders	2
	158 Roberttown Lane	Undertaking not to re-let	1
	60, 62 Commonside, Roberttown	Demolition Order	2
Norristhorpe	Norristhorpe Lane No. 1 Area	Clearance Order	37
	2, 3 Norris Hill, Norristhorpe	Undertaking not to re-let	2
	Balmfields, Norristhorpe	Clearance Order	5
Millbridge	8 Chapel Street, Flush	Demolition Order	1
	4, 6 Leeds Road, Liversedge	Demolition Orders (Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.)	
	15, 17, 19, 21 Holme Street, Liversedge	Demolition Orders	4
	2 Wormald Street, Liversedge	Closing Order	1
	11 Well Street, Flush	Closing Order	1
	10 Chapel Street, Flush	Closing Order	1
Hightown.	Halifax Road, Hightown No. 2	Clearance Order	13
	Roundwell Road, Hightown No. 3	Clearance Order	13
	22 Roundwell Road, Hightown	Demolition Order	1
	32, 34, 36 Roundwell Road	Closing Orders	3
	125 Windy Bank Lane, Hightown	Closing Orders	1
	246 Halifax Road, Hightown	Closing Orders	1
	768 Halifax Road, Hightown	Closing Order	1
	40 Clough Lane, Hightown	Closing Order	1
Hartshead.	88 Prospect Road, Hartshead	Closing Order	1
Cleckheaton West.	4 Westgate, Cleckheaton	Closing Order (Local Authority owned house certified unfit by M.O.H.)	1
	23 Quarry Road, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
	18 Moorbottom, Cleckheaton	Undertaking not to re-let	1
Cleckheaton East.	Church Street, Cleckheaton No. 2	Clearance Order	6
	6 St. Peg Lane, Cleckheaton	Demolition Order	1
Birkenshaw.	64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74 Birkenshaw Lane, Birkenshaw	Demolition Orders	6
	Chellow House, The Bottoms, Birkenshaw	Demolition Order	1
Gomersal.	96, 98, 100 Upper Lane, Gomersal	Demolition Orders	3
	131, 133 Dewsbury Rd., Gomersal	Closing Orders	2
	17, 19, 21 Bleak Street, Gomersal	Demolition Orders	3
	84 Lower Lane, Little Gomersal	Demolition Orders	1
	Dewsbury Road, Gomersal	Clearance Order	7

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## RENT ACT.

### Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	Number of applications for certificate	...	...	...	44
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	47
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	27
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	20
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	49
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	35

### Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	6
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	...	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	5

## CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert privy middens to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
28	1,695 15 6	798 4 11	40	40
Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—				
Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
186	11,938 8 8	4,500 0 7	309	314

### Hartshead Village.

Following the provision by the Council of a foul water sewer to serve a large part of the village, representations were made to the owners of properties concerned, to convert the convertible privy middens to water closets with the help of the Council's grant scheme. By the end of the year, the Committee approved grants-in-aid for the conversion to water closets of 98% of the privies which were found practical to convert. The works of conversion are proceeding satisfactorily.

In the near future, the only privies remaining in the village will be those serving houses which are scheduled for slum clearance, and at the isolated properties which are not served by a sewer. As regards the latter, it is anticipated that small individual sewage disposal plants may be installed within a reasonable period of time.



## CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert waste water closets to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
27	1,362 4 11	651 0 4	31	31

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost	Council's Grant	No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
75	3,603 9 3	1,643 13 5	91	91

## REFUSE COLLECTION, REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

### A. Refuse Collection.

The collection service functioned well during the year and an efficient service was maintained. The Department was responsible for the removal of refuse from 14,362 premises, and the total weight of 10,897 tons of refuse was removed.

In the first three months of the year the refuse collection service fell below its usual standard, due to snow and an exceptionally high rate of sickness amongst the workmen. When normal conditions prevailed, detailed inspections were made into the sizes of the various rounds and the loading rate of collection teams. Minor alterations to rounds were made and thereafter the service was mainly satisfactory.

### B. Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse by controlled tipping continued at the Football Field, East Bierley, and The Bottoms, Heckmondwike.

During the year a Fordson Major diesel engined tractor was purchased for use on the tips.



C. Public Cleansing Costing Return.

COST STATEMENT 1958/59.

Item	Particulars 1.	Collection 2.	Disposal 3.	Totals 4.
		£	£	£
1.	REVENUE ACCOUNT			
	Gross Expenditure :			
	(i) Labour ... ..	13089	1508	14597
	(ii) Transport ... ..	7845	700	8545
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings ... ..	255	226	481
	(iv) Other items ... ..	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure	21189	2434	23623
2.	Gross Income ... ..	159	2689	2848
3.	Net Cost ... ..	21030	Cr. 255	20775
4.	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—
		s.    d.	s.    d.	s.    d.
5.	Unit Costs.			
	Gross cost per ton, labour only	24    0	2    9	26    9
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only ... ..	14    5	1    3	15    8
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ... ..	38    11	4    6	43    4
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 574	Cr. £ 7	£ 567
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1464	18	1446

Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage.

				Income (Included in Item 2) £	Tonnage Collected Tons
Salvage :					
(a)	Kitchen Waste	...	...	—	—
(b)	Scrap Metal	...	...	36	4/10ths
(c)	Waste Paper	...	...	2574	201
(d)	Other Salvage	...	...	—	—
				2610	201 2/5ths
Trade Refuse				236	340

**VERMINOUS PREMISES.**

During the year 15 private houses were found to be infested with vermin. Advice and assistance was given to the tenants.

5 Council houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. 2 were fumigated by H.C.N. gas and 3 were disinfested by other methods.

The furnishings of 3 prospective Council house tenants were treated by H.C.N. Gas on removal to Council houses.

**RODENT CONTROL.**

During the year 1029 visits were made with the following results :

1.	No. of properties inspected	...	...	...	...	287
2.	No. of rat infestations found	...	...	...	...	114
	No. of mice infestations found	...	...	...	...	122
	Total number of infestations	...	...	...	...	236
3.	No. of properties treated by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	236
4.	No. of notices served to carry out treatment	...	...	...	...	Nil
5.	No. of notices served for structural alteration	...	...	...	...	Nil

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

There are four offensive trades registered in the district.

Two Soap Boilers.  
Two Fat Melters and Fat Extractors.

30 inspections were made. Notice was served to remedy the following nuisances :—

Obnoxious odours	...	...	...	...	5
Fly nuisance	...	...	...	...	4
Unclean premises	...	...	...	...	1

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

216 smoke observations of durations varying from 30 minutes to 2 hours were taken during the year and of these 43 were unsatisfactory. In order to assess whether these unsatisfactory chimneys were likely to be able to comply with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, a series of observations were taken which covered early morning, normal day time and evening hours, and following the information obtained 17 informal notices were served. 72 boiler plant inspections were carried out in connection with the unsatisfactory smoke emissions.

An undoubted improvement has been achieved in the Westgate area regarding the emissions of smoke and obnoxious gases emanating from a chemical works. This improvement is due to two factors : (a) the replacement of two underloaded Lancashire boilers, one of which was hand fired with coal and the other with a mixture of creosote pitch, by a vertical smoke tube boiler complete with automatic under-feed stoker, and (b) the closing down of a rotary kiln and auxiliary plant for the manufacture of sodium sulphide.

A short time prior to the Clean Air Act and The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations becoming fully operative in June of this year, a letter was sent to the occupiers of the premises within the Borough affected by this legislation, giving a summary of the Regulations, and requesting their co-operation in achieving the object of the enactments, *i.e.*, a substantial reduction in the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, grit, etc. Following discussions with managements, it is felt that a large measure of mutual co-operation will be forthcoming between the Council and industry and so limiting the number of cases which would require recourse to statutory proceedings.

Five notifications were received under the provisions of Section 3(3), Clean Air Act, of the intention to install new furnaces. No application was made for the "prior approval" of any of these furnaces.

At the end of the year the Committee decided that it would be necessary to replace the existing hand fired vertical cross tube boiler at the Public Abattoir by the provision of a Mark R.O.30 Clayton Steam Generator fired by fuel oil. When installed this should be smokeless in operation and will achieve a higher thermal efficiency than the existing plant.

In the early part of the year the colliery spoilbank at Birkenshaw gave cause for complaint due to serious nuisance from smell whilst the tip was on fire. Following representations to the National Coal Board, continuous water spraying was put into operation followed by the covering of the exposed surfaces with red shale. The fire was brought well under control and no nuisance is now being caused.

In collaboration with the Medical Officer of Health a joint report was submitted to the December meeting of the Health Committee setting out the general and local considerations to be taken into account in deciding upon a programme for instituting Smoke Control Areas throughout the Borough. It was resolved that the Council declare their intention to complete the creation of Smoke Control Areas for the Borough within a maximum period of twenty years, subject to annual review. It was further resolved that a sub-committee of the Health Committee be appointed to meet the Housing Committee's representatives, with a view to a Housing Estate being included in the first Smoke Control Area to come into force, if at all possible, in the summer of 1960.



The following works were carried out to remedy smoke emissions :—

Conversion from hand to mechanical firing	...	...	5
Provision of mechanical draught	...	...	5
Provision of smoke alarm indicator	...	...	2
Shortening of fire grate	...	...	2
Conversion of annealing furnace from coal to coke		...	2
Replacement of coal with smokeless fuel		...	4
Improved hand firing technique	...	...	4
Flue cleaning...	...	...	2
Overhaul of mechanical stokers	...	...	2

The instruments for the measurement of atmospheric pollution throughout the area are sited as follows :—

Site.	Apparatus.
Marsh Depot, Rawfolds, Cleckheaton	1 Deposit Gauge and 1 Lead Peroxide instrument.
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	1 Automatic Smoke Filter.
North Bierley Hospital, Cleckheaton	1 Deposit Gauge—1 Lead Peroxide instrument.
High Rising, Gomersal	„ „
Millbridge Upper School	„ „
Liversedge Tennis Club	„ „

The following table shows the deposit throughout the area for each month of the year :—

		Total solids per square mile in tons				
		Marsh Depot	North Bierley	High Rising	Millbridge School	Tennis Club
January	...	15.80	12.42	12.41	16.57	11.67
February	...	15.36	10.64	15.48	13.21	12.02
March	...	15.03	9.16	9.85	No result	9.58
April	...	10.58	4.97	6.69	due to dam-	8.17
May	...	20.25	23.81	11.33	age to gauge	11.76
June	...	17.15	12.08	13.86	23.37	12.42
July	...	18.02	12.12	9.87	19.20	No result
August	...	11.15	10.37	11.20	17.62	13.27
September	...	14.49	11.17	11.49	14.34	12.20
October	...	9.37	6.62	4.61	14.82	5.79
November	...	7.04	6.65	5.30	9.48	7.64
December	...	16.85	14.00	12.15	11.56	15.77
Average	...	14.26	11.16	10.35	15.57	10.94

The following table shows the sulphur dioxide throughout the area for each month of the year :—

			Milligrams of SO.3 per day per 100 sq. cm. of lead peroxide				
			Marsh Depot	North Bierley	High Rising	Millbridge School	Tennis Club
January	...	...	2.75	2.75	2.64	3.10	2.80
February	...	...	1.96	2.02	2.12	2.43	1.65
March	...	...	2.35	1.66	1.23	1.57	1.68
April	...	...	1.82	1.16	1.24	1.48	1.14
May	...	...	1.70	1.22	1.18	1.29	1.13
June	...	...	1.19	0.70	0.65	0.77	0.73
July	...	...	1.17	0.67	0.72	0.87	0.94
August	...	...	1.00	0.69	0.71	0.66	0.85
September	...	...	0.48	0.94	0.91	0.68	1.02
October	...	...	0.66	0.91	0.76	0.40	1.14
November	...	...	1.64	1.59	0.90	2.37	2.25
December	...	...	3.06	2.88	2.53	2.60	2.32
Average	...	...	1.65	1.43	1.30	1.52	1.47

The following table shows the concentration of smoke in the air at Elm Bank, Cleckheaton :—

Concentration of smoke in the air in milligrams per 100 cubic meters					
	Monthly Average	Highest Daily Average		Monthly Average	Highest Daily Average
January ...	35	74	July ...	9	20
February ...	21	38	August ...	12	20
March ...	19	39	September ...	15	39
April ...	16	30	October ...	24	68
May ...	14	36	November ...	40	97
June ...	11	27	December ...	34	72

SHOPS ACT.

No. of shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Other Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128

24 inspections were made during the year and the following contraventions dealt with :—

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Closing hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory Forms not displayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

### **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**

The accommodation below is provided in 17 conveniences throughout the area :--

Females.

32 water closets.

Males.

21 water closets and urinal  
accommodation.

One workman is engaged full-time in cleaning these conveniences. The buildings are in the main, modern structures designed specifically for the purpose.

### **STAFF.**

There were no staff changes during the year and it was possible to make further steady progress. I would like to thank the members of my Department for their unremitting efforts in a wide sphere of activities and for their loyal co-operation at all times.



## **APPENDICES.**

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Borough of Spenborough for 1949-1958.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates and Stillbirth Rates of Spenborough for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in the Borough of Spenborough 1935-1958.
- D.** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.  
Byelaws in force in the District.
- E.** Clinic and Treatment Centres.
- F.** Health Talks at Secondary Schools.
- G.** Staff of the Health Department.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH FOR 1949-58.

Year	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District		Trans- ferable Deaths of residents not registered in the District	Trans- ferable Deaths of non- residents registered in the District	Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Under 1 year		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1000 births		
											Number
1949	36760	579	15.7	368	9.8	11	152	25	43.0	509	13.6
1950	37030	543	14.7	407	10.9	22	139	14	25.8	524	14.1
1951	36840	503	13.6	425	11.5	27	139	16	31.8	537	14.6
1952	36860	551	14.8	397	10.8	28	155	15	27.2	524	14.2
1953	36760	507	13.8	394	10.7	12	109	13	25.6	491	13.4
1954	36760	446	12.1	366	10.0	11	153	17	38.1	508	13.8
1955	36680	521	14.2	356	9.7	8	155	10	19.2	503	13.7
1956	36690	512	13.9	361	9.8	6	126	9	17.6	481	13.1
1957	36560	493	13.5	305	8.3	4	168	14	28.4	469	12.8
1958	36620	548	15.0	314	8.6	7	177	12	21.9	484	13.2

Area of District in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	...	...	8253
Total Population at all ages (Census 1951)	...	...	36981
Estimated Population by Registrar General (Mid. 1958)	...	...	36620
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	13402

## APPENDIX B.

**INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND STILLBIRTH  
RATES OF SPENBOROUGH FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.**

Year	Births	Infants		Mothers		Stillbirths	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Number	Rate
1939	484	18	37	Nil	—	19	38·1
1940	495	20	40·4	5	9·6	25	48·1
1941	496	19	38·3	2	3·8	18	35·0
1942	503	27	53·7	Nil	—	15	28·9
1943	472	16	33·9	2	4·0	22	44·5
1944	585	28	47·9	Nil	—	11	18·4
1945	471	22	46·7	1	2·1	14	28·0
1946	646	35	54·2	Nil	—	15	22·7
1947	756	23	30·4	Nil	—	26	33·2
1948	646	27	40·5	1	1·5	19	28·6
1949	579	25	43·0	Nil	—	15	25·2
1950	543	14	25·8	1	1·8	20	35·5
1951	503	16	31·8	Nil	—	15	29·0
1952	551	15	27·2	Nil	—	9	16·1
1953	507	13	25·6	Nil	—	11	21·2
1954	446	17	38·1	1	2·2	12	26·2
1955	521	10	19·2	1	1·9	11	20·7
1956	512	9	17·6	Nil	—	14	26·6
1957	493	14	28·4	Nil	—	12	23·8
1958	548	12	21·9	Nil	—	14	24·9



NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE in the Borough of Spenborough, 1935-1958.

Year	Smallpox	Polio myelitis and Polio encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chicken Pox	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Other Diseases	Totals
1935				119	71	34		8		1	1	6	83	5	12				340
1936				70	21	25		8		2	4	1	108	16	4				259
1937				65	21	37		5			1	3	182	20	7				341
1938				117	44	31		12			1	2	315	29	11			1	563
1939				51	25	20		17			3	3	100	15	4			15	256
1940			3	68	41	39		8			6	5	81	24	9	911	79		1273
1941			2	43	38	18		10			4	4	362	16	10	98	275		882
1942			4	180	27	30		3			2	1	155	19	14	440	99	9	979
1943				257	42	40		12			2	1	267	23	13	521	245	15	1438
1944				110	32	18	1	8	1		1	1	532	15	9	195	102	1	1026
1945				89	31	33	2	9	2				130	14	10	712	15	3	1050
1946				43	29	27	1	1	1			2	201	28	16	63	272	1	686
1947		9		27	4	20		4		1	1	3	215	23	17	408	137	9	879
1948				68	5	34		6			1		175	15	12	519	144	6	985
1949		15		44		30		14			1	1	145	25	10	151	151	5	595
1950		4		22		32		8					230	23	4	453	128	32	938
1951		6		37		68		6		1			471	16	14	368	219	10	1216
1952		2		68		18		11			3		147	20	4	198	146	9	626
1953		5		56		48		7					443	11	8	769	124	31	1502
1954				55	1	24		7			1		214	17	9	74	92	25	519
1955		11		14		31		10	1		4	1	170	18	6	546	68	38	918
1956		3		16		8		5			1		174	11	5	12	87	18	340
1957		4		11		25		4					290	7	3	837	13	21	1215
1958		2		26		10	3	3					181	11	4	34	38	9	321

**ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.**

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.  
 (Sections 15-22, 28-33, 86, 95, and Part VI).  
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.  
 (Sections 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46).  
 The Private Street Works Act, 1892.  
 The Public Libraries Act, 1892.  
 The Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II except Sections 15 and 20).  
 West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.  
 (Part IV—Section 36, Part V, Part VI, Part VII, Part VIII—  
 Sections 75 and 76, Part XI, Part XII, Part XIV—Section 120).

**BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.**

Subject. Date of Confirmation.

**A. Made by the Borough Council.**

In operation within the whole of the Borough :

Building Byelaws	...	...	...	11th June 1953
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	17th February 1948 (varied—7th Dec. 1951 and 1st April, 1957)
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food				24th March 1950
The Prevention of Waste, Undue Consumption, Misuse or Contamination of Water*	...	...	...	20th March 1952
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	1st May, 1953
Good Rule and Government	...	...	...	1st February, 1957
Motor Vehicles let for Hire	...	...	...	24th December, 1956
Public Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	16th August, 1956

In operation within the Borough excluding  
 Birkenshaw, Hunsworth, and parts of  
 Hartshead and Clifton :

New Streets	...	...	...	15th March 1927
Wireless Apparatus	...	...	...	15th May 1930
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	26th November 1928

\*Operative only in the Corporation's water supply area.

**B. Made by the West Riding County Council.**

1. Street Collections.
2. Byelaws made under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.
3. Sale of Coal and Coke and Solid Fuels.
4. Regulations relating to the control of dogs.
5. Regulations relating to Stage Plays.
6. Employment of Children.
7. Personal Weighing Machines.

Name.			Situation.		When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	...	Old Lane Methodist Sunday School, Birkenshaw	...	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Wednesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	...	Temperance Hall, Scholes, Cleckheaton	...	2nd and 4th Thursday in the month.
Do.	...	...	Methodist Sunday School, Roberttown, Liversedge	...	3rd Thursday in the month.
Do.	...	...	Public Hall, Gomersal	...	Fridays (fortnightly) 2—4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Thursdays 2—4 p.m.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Tuesdays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
Do.	...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Fridays 3—4 p.m.
School Clinic	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Mondays 9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.
Paediatric Clinic	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Thursdays (2nd & 4th) 9 a.m.—12 noon
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Mondays 1-30 p.m.
Do.	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Tuesdays 1-30 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Thursdays 10 a.m.—12 noon and 1 p.m.—5 p.m.
Chiropractic Clinic	...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 1—4 p.m.
Do.	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Thursdays 9 a.m.—12 noon
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	Ings Grove, Mirfield	...	Tuesdays 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Physiotherapy Clinic	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Fridays 9 a.m.—12 noon and 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Daily by appointment
Young Mothers' Club	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Wednesdays (fortnightly) 7.30 p.m.
Old People's Chiropractic Clinics	...	...	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	...	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.—4 p.m.
(Run by Spborough Old People's Welfare Committee)	...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Wednesdays 1-30 p.m.—4 p.m.
do.	...	...	Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw	...	Thursdays (fortnightly) 1-30—4 p.m.
Family Planning Clinic (Run by Spborough and District Family Planning Association)	...	...	Liberal Club, Hightown	...	Thursdays (fortnightly) 1-30—4 p.m.
	...	...	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	...	Mondays 7.0 p.m. (closed during Aug.)



## HEALTH TALKS GIVEN TO SENIOR GIRLS AT THE SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS.

The syllabus deals in the main with physiology and development, life experiences and fundamental health principles in the period from conception to adolescence.

### The Objectives.

1. To train the girls to take an intelligent and informed interest in the everyday matters pertaining to health which are familiar to most of them, *e.g.*, in diet, personal hygiene, exercise, rest and clothing.
2. To instruct them in basic health principles relating to the care of infants and young children and their day to day management. To give them interest in the management and development of others within their own homes or neighbourhood, and as some slight preparation for future motherhood.
3. To impart knowledge of the physiological changes concerned with menstruation and conception and their significance. Personal care during these incidents.
4. To indicate common causes of illness in infancy and childhood. The significance of such illness and measures taken for prevention.
5. Incidence and types of accidents in the home, their causes, methods of prevention and minor first aid treatment.
6. To impart knowledge concerning Health Services available to the public.

### First Term :

1. Introduction to Parentcraft. What makes good parents and homes. Explain briefly the scope of the talks to the girls. Elementary facts about babies and their normal development.
2. How to dress a baby—Demonstrate dressing and undressing.
3. Layette—types of garments. Show good and bad clothing. Washing woollies and napkins. Show samples of different types of materials used for making baby clothes and discuss briefly the advantages and disadvantages of each.
4. How to bath a baby. Talk and demonstrate.
5. Why we wash baby's head and face first—Emphasise that baby's mouth does not need washing. Special emphasis on drying the creases—powder not necessary. Correct way to make up baby's cot—position in bedroom. Why baby should not sleep with parents.

6. The feeding of a baby—particular reference to breast feeding—make girls realise that breast feeding must be really tried before any other food is thought of—right and wrong places to seek advice.  
Advantages of Health Visitors and Infant Welfare Clinics.
7. Preparation for breast feeding and Ante-Natal Care.  
Health of the mother—clothing, food, fresh air, rest, sleep and exercise.  
Advantages of Ante-Natal Clinics and Ante-Natal classes.
8. Menstruation and Female reproductive organs. Why girls have a menstrual period and what really happens when menstruation takes place. Hygiene of menstruation.  
Bathing, etc., during a period—need of cleanliness.
9. Male reproductive organs. Where the male sperm cell is made. Life begins from the union of a male and female egg cell.  
Brief explanation to girls—pointing out that intercourse must only take place after marriage. Sanctity of human body.
10. Growth of the baby in the uterus and the birth of the baby.
11. Film strip “Human reproduction.”  
Discussion with girls.  
For the rest of the term revise previous lectures—quizzing, etc.

## Second Term.

1. Revise briefly the early development of the baby up to six months. Discuss the general management of the child—Regular hours—Use of prams—Rest for mother during the day. Walks in country not towns. Play before evening meal. Precautions against accidents.
2. How to maintain a child's health.
3. Fresh air.            Sunlight.            Rest and sleep.
4. Cleanliness.        Exercise.            Excretion.
5. Weaning—mention bottle feeding, cleanliness in preparing feeds, care of teats and bottles.  
Dummy.
6. Illnesses which young babies may have.
7. Teething troubles.        Gastro-enteritis.  
Stomatitis.                Colds.        Bronchitis.        Pneumonia.
9. Vaccination and Immunisation.  
Smallpox.        Diphtheria.        Whooping Cough.

10. Development of a child up to 5 years.  
Teeth.      Speech.      Mental and Physical development.  
Toys.      Diet.      Deficiency diseases.
11. Clothing for toddlers.      Winter and Summer.  
Show good and bad clothes and shoes.
12. Habit and character training.
13. General revision of the term's work.

### **Third Term.**

1. Starting school and School Medical Services.  
School Medical Inspections.  
Services the school medical services can offer under the Education Act.
2. Infection and how it is carried.
3. Diseases school children are likely to develop.  
Colds.      Measles.      German Measles.      Chickenpox.  
Mumps.      Whooping Cough.      Scarlet Fever.      Tonsillitis.  
Brief description of the early signs and symptoms of these diseases and the general nursing care.
4. How to keep a school child healthy.
5. Clothing.      Exercise.      Fresh Air, etc.
6. Care of Skin      (Impetigo. Heat spots. Acne).  
    „      Teeth      (Illustrate with demonstration material from Clinic).  
    „      Hair      (Infestation. D.D.T. and Sacker comb).  
    „      Feet      (Shoes—corns, veruccae, etc.).  
Rest and sleep.
7. How the Body works.
8. Skeleton.
9. Central nervous system.  
Heart and circulation of blood.  
Respiratory system.  
Digestion of Food.
10. Nursing in the home and practical nursing hints.
11. Family medicine cupboard. What to do in an emergency.
12. Burns and scalds. Application of dressings. Bandaging.



**STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

**Medical Staff.**

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.  
Divisional Medical Officer.

**Public Health Inspector's Staff.**

J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Officer and Market Superintendent. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

J. BROWN, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

**Additional Sanitary Inspectors.**

G. M. GILMORE.

J. P. BARTON, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Certificate. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

R. THORNTON, Student Public Health Inspector.

Mrs. M. LEAR, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section.

**Medical Staff.**

DONALD J. ROBERTS, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., Assistant County Medical Officer.

ROBERT STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant County Medical Officer. (Commenced 10th February, 1958).

**Clerical Staff.**

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.

Miss G. M. HARTLEY

Mrs. M. HAYNES. (Resigned 31st March, 1958).

Miss N. HOLLIDAY.

Miss A. JOHNSON.

Mrs. V. THEWLIS.

Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.

Mr. G. RISHMAN

Miss N. RYDER. (Commenced 9th June, 1958).

**Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).**

Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Senior Health Visitor.

Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Miss M. HARTLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

(Resigned 23rd March, 1958).

Miss C. JANSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Miss D. A. LEAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Mrs. D. PICKUP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Mrs. M. RAYNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

Miss A. SEELIG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.

**Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses).**

Mrs. G. MARSHALL, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. I. SMITH, S.R.N.

Mrs. B. J. ROBINSON, S.R.N. (Commenced 12.5.58—Resigned 6.12.58).

**Midwives.**

Miss C. I. BROADLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nurse.

(Resigned 13th September, 1958).

Mrs. D. M. GOMERSALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss B. HEPPLESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. C. MOFFAT, C.M.B. (Commenced 22nd September, 1958).

**District Nurses.**

Miss F. E. GAMBLE, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse, Senior Relief Nurse.

Miss B. J. CASSIDY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Miss F. METCALFE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Miss E. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. E. SAYLES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss W. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M.H.V., Cert. of R.S.I., Queen's Nurse.

Miss A. LODGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Miss C. LATIMER, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

**Dental Staff.**

Mr. H. TAYLOR, L.D.S., Assistant County Dental Officer.

Miss J. M. MASON, Dental Attendant.

(Commenced 13th January, 1958).

**Child Guidance Clinic.**

Dr. S. M. LEESE, County Psychiatrist.

Mr. D. G. PICKLES, Educational Psychologist.

**Part-time Staff.**

Mr. B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Miss D. RENDER, M.C.S.P., Physiotherapist.

Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant Ophthalmologist.

Mrs. M. M. DE LA COUR, Mental Health Social Worker.

Mrs. M. E. TOWELL, Teacher of Mental Defectives.

Mr. I. F. ASH, L.D.S., Assistant County Dental Officer, (Mirfield).





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